

With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF GOOLE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1953

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Public Health Officers

* * * *

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DEPUTY PORT MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE
HULL AND GOOLE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

S. KENNAUGH APPLETON, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

R. O. BLACK.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of
Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

K. ARTIST.

(Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector)

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of
Meat and Other Foods.

CLERK

Miss M. P. FLETCHER

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Stanhope Street,
Goole.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF GOOLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Goole and the work of the Public Health Department during 1953. The first Annual Report for the township was published for the year 1875, which makes this one the 79th in the series.

VITAL STATISTICS:

327 live births were registered, which was 29 less than in 1952. This gives a Birth Rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population and, by the application of the Comparability Factor, an Adjusted Birth Rate of 17.6. There were 8 stillbirths notified and 11 of all births were illegitimate.

The Death Rate calls for special explanation as the Registrar-General introduced a revised procedure to take effect from the 1st January, 1953. He believes it "to be desirable that vital events should, whenever possible, be assigned to the area of the population at risk." As a result Hospitals for the Chronic Sick and other institutions of a long-stay nature are to be regarded as the usual residence of the inmates and all deaths occurring therein are to be assigned to the local authority area in which the institution is located.

According to this arrangement 337 deaths occurred in Goole Borough, 110 more than in 1952, giving a Crude Death Rate of 17.4 per 1,000 population and an Adjusted Death Rate of 17.9. This Death Rate which is the highest for fifty years, with the exception of the pandemic influenza year 1918, includes 102 deaths occurring in St. John's Hospital which would have been transferred under previous procedure to their home areas.

The Registrar-General's Death Rate gives an entirely false picture of the position in the Borough and is also quite useless for comparison with previous years. I must recommend, therefore, that you discard this Death Rate as of only academic interest and substitute for accuracy a Local Death Rate which excludes those deaths in St. John's Hospital of persons not previously resident in Goole.

On this basis the Local Death Rate for 1953 was 12.1.

13 deaths occurred under the age of one year and of these 9 occurred in the first month of life. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 39.8 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 26.8. There was no death from maternal causes for the seventh consecutive year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Notified infectious diseases reached the exceptionally high total of 993 for the year due to both measles and whooping cough showing the highest incidence since they became notifiable in 1939.

791 cases of measles occurred, almost all between April and August, with 443 cases in the month of May. It would seem from the pattern of recent years that measles in Goole is definitely a spring or summer disease. One case of measles developed a fatal encephalitis.

Whooping cough was prevalent from September to the end of the year during which period 137 cases were notified.

One case of polio-encephalitis occurred.

One case of non-fatal encephalitis following chicken pox came to my notice.

A mild outbreak of food poisoning affecting five persons occurred but although certain foods were strongly suspect laboratory investigation proved negative.

WATER SUPPLY:

The Senior Sanitary Inspector in his section of this Report has set out an account of the serious contamination of the water supply which was first noted in July with further deterioration in October, and the investigation carried out to locate the source of contamination.

To the two lessons he points out, namely that continuous chlorination is necessary and the pigeons on the water towers should be eliminated, I would add a third. Because a water supply has been Class I for years is no reason for reducing vigilance. Regular sampling is a very necessary safeguard for all water supplies, and this incident justifies the careful and frequent bacteriological tests which have always been carried out in Goole.

In conclusion I must record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitation Committee, the Staffs of the Health Department and the Divisional Health Office and the Voluntary Workers at the Clinic for their co-operation during 1953.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. KENNAUGH APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1954.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

* * * *

Goole is the most inland and one of the busiest and important of the East Coast Ports, being situated on the navigable and tidal portion of the Yorkshire Ouse about fifty miles from the sea. It is located in the flat alluvial plain of the vale of York, at the extreme eastern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

It lies at a lower level than the waters of the ordinary tides which are prevented from overflowing by artificially raised banks. The general level of the town is eight to twelve feet above sea level.

The sub-soil consists of alluvial deposit or warp, which is naturally damp. Below the warp, at a depth of about six feet, is a layer of peat which varies in thickness from less than one foot to more than six feet in different parts of the town. Immediately below the peat is a layer of laminated clay which is generally covered with a thin bed of sand.

Although Goole Borough has an area of only 1,267 acres it is the market town for a large agricultural district being entirely surrounded by the Goole Rural District with an area of over 38,000 acres. Its next nearest neighbour is the Howden Rural District across the river Ouse in the East Riding of Yorkshire, from whence it also attracts trade.

Together with an extensive coastal trade the port has important commercial dealings with the continental and Baltic ports. The export of coal produced in the South Yorkshire Coalfield and the import and export of general merchandise being the life-blood of the town. The majority of the working population find their livelihood in shipping, shipbuilding and repairing, engineering, milling, malting, fertiliser and dextrine manufacture, wholesale clothing, agriculture, and their ancillary trades. The Corporation owns the water undertaking, market hall, cattle market, slaughter-house, library, parks and public gardens, public baths, and a pleasure ground for outdoor athletic pursuits. The Corporation owns nearly fifteen hundred dwellings and has made the necessary provision for the building of another six hundred during the next five years. Every house has an adequate supply of pure water and the town is now entirely on the water carriage system. The state of employment is very good and this is reflected in the general well being of the people. With few exceptions all streets both front and back have been properly made up and adopted by the local authority. Goole can be truly described as a clean and well administered small town, with reasonable amenities and pleasant rural surroundings despite the very flat nature of the countryside which is said to resemble the flat parts of the Netherlands.

THE HEALTH OF GOOLE DURING 1953

—0—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres 1,267.

Rateable Value £106,196.

Product of a Penny Rate £409. 11s. 2d.

Population. Registrar-General's Estimates, Mid-Yearly—19,360.

1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
19,360	19,330	19,060	19,470	19,600	19,560	18,920	18,630
			1945	1944			
			17,780	17,470			

BIRTHS 1944-1953.

(Comparability Factor 1953 — 1.04)

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.		Total.	Rate
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	M. & F.	per 1,000
1953	162	154	7	4	169	158	327	16.9
1952	203	139	7	7	210	146	356	18.4
1951	140	149	9	11	149	160	309	16.2
1950	175	133	10	6	185	139	324	16.6
1949	186	157	10	5	196	162	358	18.3
1948	200	170	6	11	206	181	387	19.8
1947	204	231	17	12	221	243	464	24.5
1946	205	163	5	13	210	176	386	20.7
1945	145	150	16	9	161	159	320	18.0
1944	181	150	16	17	197	167	364	20.8

STILL BIRTHS.

1953—23.9 per 1,000 Births (live and still)

1953	3	5	0	0	3	5	8	23.9
1952	3	4	0	0	3	4	7	19.3
1951	9	3	0	0	9	3	12	37.4
1950	5	4	1	0	6	4	10	29.9
1949	7	5	1	0	8	5	13	35.0
1948	4	2	0	0	4	2	6	15.3
1947	3	5	0	0	3	5	8	16.9
1946	8	5	0	0	8	5	13	32.5
1945	10	4	0	1	10	5	15	44.6
1944	9	5	0	2	9	7	16	42.1

MARRIAGES, 1944-53

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.
1953	207	21.3	1948	237	24.2
1952	201	20.8	1947	234	24.7
1951	201	21.1	1946	226	24.2
1950	194	19.9	1945	239	26.8
1949	218	22.2	1944	156	17.8

DEATHS, 1945-53.

(Comparability Factor 1953 — 1.03)

Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.
*(1953	130	105	235	12.1)	1949	139	115	254	13.0
1953	190	147	337	17.4	1948	131	102	233	11.9
1952	133	94	227	11.7	1947	123	87	210	11.1
1951	164	104	268	14.1	1946	103	95	198	10.6
1950	121	92	213	10.9	1945	123	91	214	12.0

* Locally amended death rate after deduction of the deaths of persons in St. John's Hospital not previously regarded as residents of the Borough.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	2	2	4
Measles	...	...	...	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	5	0	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	7	0	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	0	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	3	3
Other malignant neoplasms	...	...	...	23	9	32
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	0	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	26	20	46
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	20	10	30
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	5	8	13
Other heart disease	...	...	...	33	39	72
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	3	6	9
Influenza	...	...	...	0	7	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	2	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	27	13	40
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	3	0	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	1	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	4	5	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	11	11	22
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	2	0	2
All other accidents	...	...	...	4	5	9
Suicide	...	...	...	2	0	2
Total				190	147	337

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1944-53.

Year	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1944-1953.

Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate	Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.
1953	5	8	13	39.8	1948	8	7	15	39.0
1952	8	5	13	36.5	1947	11	7	18	38.8
1951	5	4	9	29.1	1946	8	5	13	33.7
1950	11	7	18	55.6	1945	17	9	26	81.3
1949	5	10	15	41.9	1944	13	9	22	60.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total
Convulsions, broncho- pneumonia					1				1
Birth injuries	2								2
Asphyxia resulting from aspiration of vomit ...	1								1
Congenital abnormalities...	3								3
Renal failure, renal fibrosis								1	1
Prematurity	2								2
Purulent meningitis, pericarditis & prematurity			1						1
Congestive heart failure and congenital heart disease ...							1		1
Broncho-pneumonia							1		1
Total	8		1		1		2	1	13

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1953.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	2	6	0	1	0	1	0	0
25-34	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
35-44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-54	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65- +	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	11	0	2	2	2	0	0

Comparative Figures.

Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Rate.	Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Rate.
1953	20	4	0.21				
1952	13	4	0.21	1944	19	9	0.50
1951	28	6	0.31	1943	16	16	0.91
1950	21	4	0.20	1942	24	13	0.71
1949	21	11	0.56	1941	21	12	0.65
1948	30	10	0.61	1931	79	31	1.62
1947	29	12	0.63	1921	37	27	1.39
1946	26	8	0.42	1911	—	26	1.28
1945	21	11	0.61	1901	—	28	1.69

TOTAL CASES ON REGISTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	75	58	133
Non-Pulmonary	13	58	34
	88	79	167

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY, 1953.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Goole from the 8th to 21st September and the results are summarised as follows:—

Miniature films	...	...	2072 persons.
Clinical examinations	...	...	11
Findings : Active tuberculosis	...	...	2
Inactive tuberculosis	...	...	6
Other conditions	...	...	3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1953.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED										
	at all ages	ACCORDING TO AGE							Removed to Hospital	Deaths
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 64		
Ophthalmia—Neonatorum	1	1								
Food Poisoning	5		3	1		1				
Malaria	1							1		
Erysipelas	3							2	1	
Scarlet Fever	18		7	10		1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18				8	6	3	1		4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2				1		1			
Measles	791	28	452	309	1	1				1
Primary Pneumonia	15		3	2		4	5	1	6	6
Whooping Cough	137	10	81	46						
Acute-Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	1				1				1	
Dysentery	1		1						1	
Total	993	39	547	368	11	13	12	3	8	11

GOOLE BOROUGH
PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1953.
Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Goole Borough	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Provisional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)...	16.9	15.4	15.7	15.5
DEATH RATES (all per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes (Crude D.R.) ...	17.4 (12.1)	12.5	11.6	11.4
Infective and Parasitic Diseases*	0.05	0.09	0.08	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.18
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02
Respiratory Diseases † (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	2.89 (2.63)	1.39	1.30	**
Cancer	2.53 (1.70)	1.19	1.88	1.99
Heart & Circulatory Diseases ‡ ...	6.40 (3.30)	4.63	4.26	**
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2.38 (1.55)	1.96	1.76	**
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	39.8	27.6	29.3	26.3
STILLBIRTHS	23.9	25.0	24.7	22.4
DIARRHŒA (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births) ...	0	**	**	1.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	0	0.38	0.51	0.76

* Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute polio-myelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

** Figures not available.

Figures in brackets give the rates after deducting deaths in St. John's Hospital of patients not normally resident in Goole Borough.

WEST RIDING COUNTY DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN GOOLE 1953.

The Public Health Nursing Staff in this Division no longer works according to County Districts boundaries. Most of the figures in the following summaries refer to Goole Borough but it should be noted in certain cases that the figures are those for the Borough and Rural District combined, or for Division No. 10 as a whole.

1. BIRTHS.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	327
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	11
Males	...	...	...	...	169
Females	...	...	...	...	158

2. PREMATURE BABIES. Babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth.

			Live.	Still-born.
(i) Born at home	...	...	8	0
(ii) Born in an institution	...	...	10	2
			—	—
Total	...	...	18	2
			—	—

3. HEALTH VISITING (Goole B. & R.D.)

	1st Visits.	Other Visits.	Total.
Expectant mothers	282	182	464
Children under 1 year	632	4266	4898
„ between 1 and 5 years	1558	6581	8139
Other cases	—	796	796
	—	—	—
Total	2472	11825	14297
	—	—	—

4. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

(a) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended the Clinics during the year, and who at the date of their first attendance were :—

(i) under 1 year	...	...	...	259
(ii) over 1 year	...	...	...	—

(b) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Clinics during the year and who at the end of the year were :—

(i) under 1 year	...	...	...	229
(ii) over 1 year	...	...	...	347

Number of Sessions held :—

Bartholomew Avenue	...	...	...	47
Total attendance	...	...	...	3101
Average per session	...	...	...	66
Old Goole	...	...	...	50
Total attendance	...	...	...	1085
Average per session	...	...	...	22
Total attendance in 1953				4186

5. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

CONSULTANT CLINICS.—ORTHOPAEDIC.

Number of individual patients seen :—

Pre-School	...	...	9
School	...	...	41
Recommended operative treatment :—			
Pre-School	...	...	0
School	...	...	1
Recommended treatment by physiotherapist :—			
Pre-School	...	...	0
School	...	...	5
Total attendances at Clinic :—			
Pre-School	...	...	10
School	...	...	45

PHYSIOTHERAPY SESSIONS :—

Number of cases for exercises :—

Pre-School	...	...	4
School	...	...	38
Total number of attendances :—			
Pre-School	...	...	31
School	...	...	616
Number of cases for ultra-violet light	...	...	6
Total number of attendances	...	...	43

PAEDIATRIC.

Number of individual patients seen :—

Pre-School	...	...	27
School	...	...	43
Total number of attendances :—			
Pre-School	...	...	44
School	...	...	85

SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of new cases :—

Stammers	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	11

COUNTY OCULIST.

Number of new cases seen	...	...	434
Number for whom spectacles prescribed	...	...	155

SCHOOL CLINICS AND MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	2065
Number of children inspected in school by doctors...			1620
Number of examinations by nurses	...	...	8951

The following defects were found at Medical Inspections :		Requiring treatment.	For observ- ation.
Verminous heads	...	231	—
Skin	...	20	20
Vision	...	79	51
Other eye conditions	...	22	25
Hearing	...	—	—
Other ear defects	...	88	6
Nose and throat	...	48	80
Speech	...	18	22
Cervical glands	...	33	55
Heart and circulation	...	2	20
Lungs	...	10	33
Developmental	...	11	8
Orthopaedic	...	31	51
Nervous system	...	2	16
Psychological	...	30	34
Other conditions	...	27	24

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.

Primary mental testing	...	...	36
Re-examinations	...	...	5
Pre-school age (informal)	...	...	0
Reported to M.D. Authority as ineducable	...	...	0
Reported to M.D.A. for supervision	...	...	1
Recommended for special residential school	...	...	14
Attending special residential schools	...	...	6

6. MIDWIFERY.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Divisional Office is still operating the Bed Booking Bureau for the Goole Maternity Home and therefore, mothers from the East Riding also attend the Goole Clinic. The table below gives the number of attendances, number of first attendances and the number of expectant mothers attending the Clinic, whether institutional or domiciliary bookings.

Area.	New Cases.	Total Visits.	Number of Women Attending.
Goole B.	208	1710	260
Goole R.	55	209	59
Thorne R.	0	0	0
Selby R.	1	11	1
East Riding	23	153	26
Total	287	2083	346
Average per session	5.7	41.6	

Blood tests were carried out on 250 expectant mothers and 18 expectant fathers during the year. 48 of the former and 2 of the latter were found to have Rhesus Negative blood.

A Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercise Class for expectant mothers is held weekly in the Goole Clinic and is well attended. Three evening Classes on "Fathercraft" were held during the Autumn for expectant fathers.

MOTHERS CONFINED IN HOSPITAL.

Goole Maternity Home	...	...	...	120
Leeds Maternity Hospitals	...	...	...	8
Wakefield Maternity Hospitals	...	...	...	23
Other	...	...	...	5
Total				156

The figure given for Goole Maternity Home does not include mothers who normally do not reside in Goole.

There were 181 domiciliary confinements in Goole.

The following is a summary of the work of the Midwives but due to overlapping of Midwives' districts and district boundaries the figures are for the Division as a whole.

Number of cases	...	...	...	422
Number of visits	...	...	...	5279
Number of cases where Gas and Air administered...	...	...	...	314
Number of Midwives	...	...	...	11
Number of Midwives qualified to administer Gas and Air	...	...	...	11

7. HOME NURSING.

Number of new cases booked during the year	...	270
Number of visits made during the year	...	6055

8. HOME HELPS.

Home Helps attended the following cases.

Expectant Mothers and Lying In Mothers	...	42
General Illness	...	23
Aged	...	42

Total ... 107

There were 6 whole-time and 7 part-time home helps employed.

9. VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Valuable assistance has again been given in a voluntary capacity at the Bartholomew Clinic by the ladies of the Inner Wheel Club of Goole and by Mrs. Smith.

Their services are greatly appreciated.

10. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA—during 1953.

Number of completed injections:—

Children under 5 years	...	223
Children over 5 years	...	12

Total	...	235
Booster doses	...	238

Total ... 473

Total number of children under 15 years of age who have been immunised up to the 31st December, 1953:—

Age—years	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	under 15 Total
Number	51	718	1463	970	3202
Percentage	49.0%		80.4%		71.8%

11. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Age	under 6 months	6-12 mths.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	Total
Number	5	89	44	9	15	162

12. MENTAL HEALTH.

The number of mentally defective persons under supervision at the end of 1953 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under Guardianship	0	0	0
Under Statutory Supervision ...	23	18	41
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	1	2	3
On Licence from Institutions ...	1	5	6

13. COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

It will be of interest to note the following table of patients carried by the W.R.C.C. Ambulances stationed at Goole and Selby during 1953.

	Goole.	Selby
Accident cases	203	150
Maternity cases	169	117
Other cases	12,508	5,040
Journeys made	3,383	2,031
Total patients carried	12,880	5,307
Mileage travelled	96,351	72,911

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

During 1953 action was taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, in the case of a spinster, aged 59 years, found to be suffering from grave chronic disease and living in insanitary conditions. She died from malignant disease before proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, could be instituted.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION No. 10.

The County Districts forming Division No. 10, are:—

Goole Borough.	Selby Urban.
Goole Rural.	Selby Rural.
Area of the Division (in acres)	... 76,692.
Population (estimated mid-1953)	... 45,317.

Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer and
Divisional School Medical Officer.

S. KENNAUGH APPLETON, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Assistant County Medical Officers
and School Medical Officers.

EILEEN M. R. BELL-SYER, M.B., B.S.

MURIEL J. LOWE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

School Dental Officers.

P. F. A. ELTOME, L.D.S.

G. O. WOOD, L.D.S. (Divisions 10 and 9).

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss M. BRIGGS; Miss D. M. BUTLER; Miss J. DAVIS;
Mrs. M. HARGREAVES; Mrs. M. KELLY; Mrs. L. PRATT;
Miss A. RIDSDALE; Miss F. WELFORD.

Home Nurses :

Miss P. K. AGER; Mrs. A. BLACKBURN; Mrs. S. CLAYBOURN;
Mrs. W. E. DUFFIN; Mrs. L. A. POLLARD; Miss J. POWELL;
Miss M. WHITTAKER.

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. E. BALLANCE; Miss I. CAMPBELL; Mrs. M. COLLIER;
Miss M. GILHOME; Mrs. M. E. HORNSHAW;
Miss H. A. HOUGHTON; Mrs. L. KITCHEN; Miss M. KNIVETON;
Miss M. ROBINSON; Miss A. TOLSON; Miss E. WHITLEY.

Mental Health :

Miss E. T. SIMONS (Social Worker, Divisions 10 and 12).

Miss C. N. LENG, (Home Teacher, Divisions 10 and 9).

Physiotherapy :

Miss E. ALDERSON (part-time).

Speech Therapy :

Mrs. N. HEPWORTH (Divisions 10, 11 and 12).

Duly Authorised Officer :

Mr. T. G. FOSTER.

Clerical :

Senior Clerk : Mr. R. TOWELL.

Miss S. L. BRAMHAM; Miss F. A. CAMPBELL; Mr. H. DODSON;
Mr. G. N. NOWILL; Miss B. REED; Miss J. E. SMAJE;
Miss M. E. WORMALD.

W.R.C.C. CLINICS IN GOOLE.

(30-6-54)

(a) Bartholomew Avenue Public Health Centre.

MONDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.

SUNLIGHT.

2—4 : MOTHERCRAFT CLASS.

TUESDAY 10—12 : REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(second in month) Mr. A. J. S. Bell-Tawse.

2—4 : CHILD WELFARE. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

WEDNESDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.

10—4 : SPEECH THERAPY.

2—4 : PAEDIATRIC CLINIC. ... Dr. J. D. Pickup.
(first in month).

2—4 : MENTAL HEALTH.

THURSDAY 10—12 : REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

SUNLIGHT SESSION.

SPEECH THERAPY.

FRIDAY 10—12 : SCHOOL CLINIC. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

2—4 :—MATERNITY CLINIC. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

Eye-testing Sessions are held on first, third and fourth Thursday in the month by Dr. L. Wittels.

Dental treatment is provided throughout the week at the County Dental Clinic in Westfield Avenue.

(b) Old Goole.

MONDAY and FRIDAY 10—12 : MINOR AILMENTS.

(County Primary School).

THURSDAY 2—4 : CHILD WELFARE. ... Dr. M. J. Lowe.

(St. Mary's Sunday School).

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Municipal Offices,
Stanhope Street,
Goole.

31st March, 1954.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF GOOLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighteenth annual report upon the work of the Housing and Sanitary Sections of the Public Health Department during the year 1953. Were it not that all public health work is of great intrinsic interest the year might properly be called a hum-drum one, in that nothing spectacular has been achieved, but the day-to-day routine of the department, with the various problems it brings, has been successfully coped with. The number of complaints received and dealt with was 873, the highest number on record and more than double that recorded in any pre-war year. In 86 instances no action beyond investigation was required by the department because the complaint was illfounded or as was found in a number of instances, the matter complained of had already been remedied at the time of inspection, despite the fact that an attempt is made to deal with each complaint on the day it is made. The large number of wellfounded complaints indicates that the public is becoming impatient and not prepared to endure quietly those inconveniences which they have accepted as part of the war and post-war difficulties due to shortage of labour and materials. Since the outbreak of hostilities, apart from the building of new houses, there has been no improvement but instead a serious decline in the condition of existing cottage property and little could be done to effect such improvements. It has been a time for holding on to what we already have, striving to gain a painful inch here and there, in the hope that some day things will take a turn for the better. The provisions of the Housing Rents and Repairs Bill 1953, give one to hope that the turning point is now very near.

HOUSING.

71 new houses were completed for the Council and 21 casual vacancies took place so that a total of 92 dwellings became available for letting but, as the Council pursued a policy of closing the hutted dwellings in Centenary Road and Coronation Street as it became possible to rehouse the occupiers, the number of new tenants accommodated during the year was only 55, because the remaining 7 huts in Centenary Road were closed and demolished, as were 30 in Coronation Street. This leaves only 3 huts now occupied in Coronation Street and 6 of the superior type in Swinefleet Road. 6 families were rehoused because of tuberculosis and 2 families transferred to more suitable houses for the same reason. At the end of the year the number of applicants on the 'live' list was 1,068, but apart from the needs which will be created by a slum clearance programme, the true measure of housing need is the number of applicants without a house of their own—477. Unless the present rate at which houses are being completed can be greatly increased in the next few years one of two things must

take place—either many of these families will have to share houses for a long time to come or people who are now living in houses which should be condemned will still have to endure their present unhealthy conditions. If the accepted traditional methods are not sufficient to meet the needs of both the applicant who has no home and the applicant who lives in an insanitary house, then recourse must be had to other methods of building. Except for complaints of disrepair, the most frequent single cause of complaint was that of blocked drains (more than one hundred). Most of these blockages were cleared by Council workmen at the expense of the owners, but as in very few instances was it found that the cause of the stoppage was a fault in the drain, but on the contrary in many instances by the presence of a foreign body in the drain (floor cloths, scrubbing brushes, tins, sticks, stones, etc.,) the Council decided to operate Section 53 of the W.R.C.C. General Powers Act, 1951 so that in cases where the chokage is not due to any fault in the drain but to a foreign object introduced into the drain the cost of clearing it will be a charge upon the occupier. Because of the considerable waste of water and general inconvenience caused by burst service pipes to W.C.s by frost during the last few winters the Council also decided to operate Section 51 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and to place upon the occupier the responsibility of protecting service pipes and cisterns against frost. After long negotiations with the owners of 19 houses in Spencer Street which had got into a bad state of disrepair the Council finally acquired them on the payment of only the legal charges and works of repair and improvement were started in December. Despite the physical and financial difficulties one cannot but express regret that the Council has not seen fit to install a bath and a hot water system into these houses.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Government statements indicate that 1953 will be the last complete year of control at the public slaughterhouse, the restoration of some measure of free trading being expected to begin in July, 1954. The table on page 34 shows the number of animals dealt with in the public slaughterhouse during the fourteen years of control and indicates the great amount of time which has had to be spent in inspecting meat, by far the greater proportion of which has been consumed in districts outside the Borough. If, however the slaughtering of food animals for the Selby U.D.C., Selby R.D.C., Goole R.D.C. and Howden R.D.C. is to continue to be carried out in the public slaughterhouse, some re-organisation of meat inspection arrangements will have to be made. What my colleagues and I have patiently endured as an almost unavoidable duty arising out of the war and difficult post-war period, involving awkward hours and strenuous physical effort for which no additional remuneration has been asked for or expected, can hardly go on for ever, but until the Government makes its intention clear it is idle to speculate as to what a suitable set-up would be. All food premises have had as much attention as other duties would allow and in no instance has any serious criticism had to be made. In these matters the public are the final arbiters, a refusal on the part of buyers to tolerate unhygienic practices has a quicker and more lasting effect than any amount of publicity stunts. Fewer milk samples have been taken than in recent years as it was felt that with about 96% of the town milk supply being heat treated

by firms of repute whose products were almost invariably satisfactory, time previously devoted to this type of sampling could be much better spent on other duties. One of the leading milk purveyors in the town both wholesale and retail has built new and up to date premises in Edinburgh Street and closed down the inadequate premises they had occupied in North Street.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The disposal of household refuse on the low-lying land adjoining Western Road, Bournville and Jacksonville was continued during the greater part of the year. A large area has been levelled off, soiled over and successfully seeded so as to make an excellent playing field and the remainder of the tip will be similarly dealt with. It cannot be claimed that the operation was performed entirely without complaint of nuisance, as there were at times justifiable complaints of smell, flies and loose paper, but as the tipping came right up to the curtilage of dwelling houses these complaints were not unexpected. No nuisance was experienced from rats. The unauthorised tip behind Newland Road continues to be a nuisance to the residents in that neighbourhood, chiefly caused by persons too idle to go the full distance to the tip proper but deposit their refuse—animal vegetable and mineral alongside the earth road that leads to the tip.

There are still a number of back streets in the Borough which have not yet been made up and taken over—Back Clifton Gardens, Back Pasture Road, Back Westfield Avenue, Back Colonel's Walk, Back Mount Pleasant Road, Back Queensway, Back Hook Road, Back Ainsty Street, etc., and a few front streets also—Hawthorne Terrace, Riversdale Drive, Belgrave Drive. After prolonged rain or frost these are quagmires besides being used as tips for hedge clippings, etc.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS.

Cottage Property.

During the year 72 pailclosets have been converted to water closets at a cost of £2,100. 9s., the average cost being £29. 3s. 5½d. In each case the expenses were borne in equal shares by the Corporation and the owners. A further three pailclosets were converted to water closets and one pail closet was converted to a chemical closet at no cost to the Corporation, the whole of the costs being borne by the owners. There are now 23 pail closets still remaining in house property :—

2 Ouse Street.	Shop and Upholstery Works.
43 Aire Street.	Grocers shop.
Cottage, Albert Street.	Dwellinghouse.
Potter Grange Farm.	Dwellinghouse.
41, 43 North Street.	Two Dwellinghouses.
62, 64, 68, 70, 72, 88, 88a,	
90, 92 South Street.	Nine Dwellinghouses.
3 Cross Street.	Dwellinghouse.
39, 45, 47 North Street.	Vacant Dwellinghouses.
60, 66, 74, 76 South Street.	Vacant Dwellinghouses.

It is intended to replace the pailclosets at 2 Ouse Street and 43 Aire Street with waterclosets and the negotiations to this end are well advanced. The closets at the cottage in Albert Street and at Potter Grange Farm cannot be converted because of the distance

from a sewer but as they are both isolated the urgency is not so great. With regard to the other 19, the owners have agreed to close them as soon as the tenants have been rehoused and in 7 houses this has already been done, leaving 12 houses still to be closed. It is hoped to rehouse 5 families in 1954 and the remaining 7 in 1955.

DOCKS ESTATE.

During the year 25 pailclosets have been abolished and replaced by 19 waterclosets. The new installations consist of (a) a block of 3 W.C.s at Stanhope Street, (b) 4 new sanitary units—1 at Lowther Bridge, 1 at London Sheds, 2 at the Repair Yard, each consisting of 4 W.C.s urinal and washbasin. These blocks are built and equipped with the best materials and fittings, well lighted and ventilated, clean looking, easily cleansed, and constitute a remarkable improvement upon the old insanitary conveniences which they have replaced. The full cost of these conversions was borne by the Docks Executive. There are still 16 pailclosets at six different sites on the Docks Estate to be converted but it is hoped that these will all be abolished and replaced by modern sanitary blocks before the end of June, 1954. As the correspondence relating to the abolition of the pailclosets on the Docks Estate dates back to 1920, these welcome improvements are long overdue and the Executive are to be commended.

FOOD POISONING.

On September 3rd the Medical Officer received information of some cases of suspected food poisoning and the usual enquiries were made. The mother and two children in one family were affected, and two children in another family. All the affected people were related and had been in close touch with each other all the previous day. Three articles of food came under suspicion—sausage, meat pie and duck eggs. Specimens of vomit, faeces and egg were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory with negative results. Unfortunately samples of the sausage and meat pie could not be obtained. All of the people affected made a quick recovery and the cause remains unknown.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

There is an intermittent but nevertheless severe smoke nuisance from locomotives standing in the town railway station. The Railways Executive rules forbidding the stoking of locomotives furnaces while standing in stations seems to be honoured more in the breach than the observance by some firemen. It may be necessary to teach the constant offenders that even the employees of a nationalised undertaking are not immune from the laws of the land.

Buchanan Hotel, Weatherill Street.

The projected improvements to the sanitary conveniences at this hotel have still not yet been carried out.

PETROL TANKS.

The testing of petrol tanks is proceeding satisfactorily and I hope to have completed the testing of all the tanks before the end of the year.

CINEMAS.

Following the receipt of an anonymous letter by a member of the Council regarding the state of cleanliness at the Tower Theatre I have again taken up with Mr. Rockett the question of the re-decoration of both the Tower Theatre and the Cinema Palace.

ANALYSIS OF VISITS, INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING ETC., CARRIED OUT BY THE INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

Food and Food Premises.

Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	384
Meat Shops and butchers' preparation rooms	...	...	...	72
Bakehouses	...	...	...	73
Provision shops	...	...	...	52
Hotel, cafe and school kitchens	...	...	...	32
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	45
Licensed premises and eating houses	...	...	...	1
Other premises in which food is stored, prepared or sold	...	...	...	12

Milk and Milk Premises and Ice cream and Ice cream Premises.

Dairies	...	...	...	21
Milk samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	39
Milk samples for biological tests (T.B.)	...	...	...	4
Ice cream factories, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	34
Ice cream samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	24
Ice-lollipops for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	27

Water. ...

Samples of drinking water for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	88
Samples of drinking water for chemical analysis	...	...	...	2

Housing.

Routine inspection of council houses	...	...	...	326
Re-verifying applications for council houses	...	...	...	670
Houses inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	4
Structural defects or disrepair	...	...	...	1174
Sanitary defects or nuisances	...	...	...	492
Drains colour tested	...	...	...	2
Drains opened up for examination	...	...	...	8
Investigating suspected overcrowding	...	...	...	10
Verminous premises	...	...	...	20
Supervising disinfestations	...	...	...	47
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	11

Infectious Diseases.

Investigating infectious diseases	...	...	...	31
Supervising disinfections	...	...	...	1

Shops.

Shops for the purpose of the Shops Acts	...	...	...	503
Shops for the purpose of the health and comfort of the employees	...	...	...	2
Flooding by excessive rainfall	...	...	...	11

Factories.

Factories where motive power is used	...	...	...	71
Factories where motive power is not used	...	...	...	37

Rodent and Insect Pests.

Rat infestations	(primary visits 53 revisits 198)	...	...	251
Mice infestations	(primary visits 16 revisits 13)	...	...	39
Beetle infestations	(primary visits 52 revisits 56)	...	...	108

Miscellaneous.

Hairdressing saloons	...	...	...	...	14
Petroleum stores	...	...	...	...	70
Schools	...	...	...	...	23
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	15
Allotments	...	...	...	...	1
Stables or manure pits	...	...	...	...	18
Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	13
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	4
Rag and bone stores	...	...	...	...	2
Samples of water from Public Swimming Bath for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	6
Unclassified visits	...	...	...	...	363
Inspections where notices are in force	...	...	...	...	916
Inspections where works are in progress	...	...	...	...	246
Total					6,420

Complaints received during 1953.

General disrepair	...	...	...	...	115
Defective chimney pots	...	...	...	...	5
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	1
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	37
Defective eaves gutters	...	...	...	...	8
Defective fallpipes	...	...	...	...	1
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	4
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	4
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	3
Defective gates	...	...	...	...	1
Defective yards	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	126
Defective W.C.s	...	...	...	...	41
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	3
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	12
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	12
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	1
Defective washcoppers	...	...	...	...	6
Defective waterpipes	...	...	...	...	24
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	...	84
Defective taps	...	...	...	...	28
Defective flues	...	...	...	...	12
Defective doorlocks	...	...	...	...	1
Defective electric switches	...	...	...	...	1
Defective hot water system	...	...	...	...	1
Rat infestations	...	...	...	...	53
Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	16
Beetle infestations	...	...	...	...	52
Ant infestations	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisance from pigeons	...	...	...	...	3
Bug infestations	...	...	...	...	10
Nuisance from rabbits	...	...	...	...	2
Woodworm infestations	...	...	...	...	3
Flea infestations	...	...	...	...	2
Wasp infestations	...	...	...	...	1
Fly infestations	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisance from fowls	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	12
Dry rot	...	...	...	...	8
Dampness	...	...	...	...	17
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	24
Nuisance from trees	...	...	...	...	3
Defective fences	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Condensation	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient school conveniences	...	...	...	...	1
Damage by violent rainstorm	...	...	...	...	25
Waste of water	...	...	...	...	8
Defective pailclosets	...	...	...	...	18
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	3
Defective steps	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty milk bottles	...	...	...	...	1
Rowdy conduct	...	...	...	...	1
Weeds	...	...	...	...	4
Improperly kept animals	...	...	...	...	1
Improperly kept birds	...	...	...	...	1
Total					873

Action taken following the receipt of Complaints.

Written request to person responsible to remedy defect or to abate the nuisance	...	...	...	468
Remedied or abated by direct action within the Department...	...	...	...	203
Referred to other Departments of the Council for action	...	...	...	116
No action (complaints illfounded or already remedied)	...	...	...	86
Total				873

Defects remedied and Nuisances abated by the service of Written Notices.

Type of Notices.	Outstanding Notices 1.1.53.	Notices served during 1953.	Total Notices in force 1953.	Notices executed by owners.	Outstanding Notices 31.12.53.
Informal Notices	76	522	598	536	62
Statutory Notices :—					
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	6	25	31	25	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section '93	7	52	59	49	10
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	9	13	22	15	7
Totals	98	612	710	625	85

HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Chimney pots renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Chimney pots refixed	...	...	...	...	5
Chimney pots re-launched	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks rebuilt	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks repointed	...	...	...	...	6
Chimney stack flashings or fillets renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs reslated	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	85
Eaves-gutters, renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	45
Fallpipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	28
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Windows reglazed	...	...	...	...	2
Windows reputtied	...	...	...	...	1
Window reveals repointed	...	...	...	...	6
Doors (external) renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Doors „ new thresholds	...	...	...	...	2
Doors „ reveals repointed	...	...	...	...	5
Walls (main) brickwork rebuilt	...	...	...	...	3
Walls „ brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	10
Walls (fence or boundary) rebuilt	...	...	...	...	4
Walls „ repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Walls „ repointed	...	...	...	...	3
Gates, yard. Renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Gate posts, yard „	...	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	40
Drains, inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	1

OUTBUILDINGS.

Roofs reslated	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	3
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	9

WATER CLOSETS.

Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	72
Flush pipes rejointed	...	...	...	...	2
Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	31

INTERNAL.

Ceilings renewed	...	...	...	...	21
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	31
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	60
Cooking ranges renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	9

Wash coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	10
Taps renewed or repaired	...	...	...	15
Service pipes repaired	...	...	...	7
Handrails fixed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Balusters fixed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	89
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	8
Accumulations or refuse removed	...	...	...	1
Unclassified defects	...	...	...	29
Total			...	<u>788</u>

CLASSES OF WORK CARRIED ON IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Battery Charging and Radio	...	...	...	...	6
Barge Repairs	...	...	...	...	2
Boat Building	...	...	...	...	3
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	...	11
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	5
Coppersmiths	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	3
Electrical Repairs	...	...	...	...	1
Firewood Bundling	...	...	...	...	2
Gasmaking	...	...	...	...	1
Gasfitting	...	...	...	...	1
Joinery and Woodworking	...	...	...	...	14
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	11
Metal Breaking	...	...	...	...	1
Malting	...	...	...	...	1
Milling	...	...	...	...	3
Milk Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Monumental Mason	...	...	...	...	1
Oxygen Filling	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	6
Pressing and Cleaning	...	...	...	...	2
Printing	...	...	...	...	3
Photography	...	...	...	...	3
Spectacle Making	...	...	...	...	1
Sawmilling	...	...	...	...	3
Stonemason	...	...	...	...	1
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	1
Ship Repairing	...	...	...	...	3
Starch Works	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	1
Scalemaker	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	4
Table Waters	...	...	...	...	2
Tool Fettling	...	...	...	...	1
Tillage Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Watch Repairs	...	...	...	...	4
Upholstery	...	...	...	...	1

Following up a complaint that the urinal at Messrs. Hudson, Wards Mill had been demolished and that the canteen was dirty, I caused an inspection to be made. The urinal has been demolished to make way for improvements but plans are in hand for a new sanitary block and for a modern canteen. The canteen was dingy and showed signs of misuse but was not dirty.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c. line No. Register (2)	Number on (3)	Inspection (4)	Number of Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	35	37	1	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	86	71	1	Nil	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	3	Nil	Nil	3
TOTAL		124	111	2	Nil	

2.—CASES IN WHICH **DEFECTS** WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found (3)	Number of cases in which referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of cases in which referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which referred to H.M. Inspector (6)	Number of cases in which referred to H.M. Inspector (7)	M/c line No. (8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
TOTAL	60	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110 No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	Section 110 No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	Section 110 No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	Section 111 No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Section 111 Notices served (7)	Section 111 Prosecutions (8)	M/c line No. (9)
Sacks	31	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31
Total	70	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70

WATER SUPPLY

The bacteriologist's and the analyst's reports upon samples of water submitted during the year are given below. The analyses are of raw water taken at the borehole. Those samples from the borehole for bacteriological examination are also raw water. In addition to water supplied to part of the Goole Rural District, approximately 6006 houses within the Borough are supplied and except for approximately 150 houses, every house has an internal water supply.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

Month.	Water pumped in million gallons.	Average daily consumption.
January	... 37.692	1,215,871
February	... 34.398	1,228,500
March	... 38.394	1,283,516
April	... 36.828	1,227,600
May	... 38.988	1,257,677
June	... 38.204	1,273,467
July	... 38.960	1,256,744
August	... 36.582	1,180,164
September	... 35.724	1,190,000
October	... 37.180	1,199,355
November	... 37.888	1,262,933
December	... 38.828	1,252,516
	Million gallons pumped during the year.	Gallons average daily consumption.
	459.666	1,259,000

A scrutiny of the water sample reports for 1953 shows that until the 22nd July all were satisfactory—Ministry of Health Classification I. The high proportion of unsatisfactory samples in July and September demanded the more intensive sampling which took place in October when sampling on the 5th showed that the water from the Borehole was Class I but had deteriorated when it reached the consumer in the Town. Further samples on the 14th confirmed this result with a particularly bad report on a sample taken at these offices. On the 20th samples were taken from Pollington to Goole with results which exonerated the mains and indicated some source of pollution in or around the water towers. On the 21st samples taken actually from the water towers and in the town at increasing distances from the towers pinpointed the pollution in the towers with a correspondingly lesser degree of pollution the greater distance one travelled from them. On the 26th after some gross pollution had been removed from the old tower and chlorination restarted out of 12 samples 6 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory, but with a great reduction in faecal coli. The results of samples taken in November and December indicate that the action taken has been successful in eliminating the pollution—the cleansing of the interiors of both the old and the new water towers and the restoration of the chlorination which had been stopped during the installation of new pumping machinery at the Pollington Waterworks. There are many useful lessons to be gathered from this unfortunate episode thus:—

(i) In an operation so complicated as the pumping of more than one million gallons of water each day from a series of wells, boreholes and adits situated in permeable sandstone, carrying it eleven miles, storing some of it in two water towers, and distributing it to the consumer by a system of underground mains, the opportunities for pollution are legion. The only constant safeguard against such a danger is adequate and constant chlorination, in a dose so small that after a little time its presence is imperceptible to the consumer.

(ii) The cause of the contamination was undoubtedly the large flock of pigeons which make their home in and about the water towers. Active steps should be taken to destroy them and to periodically reduce the numbers even if it is found necessary to employ a professional pigeon trapper.

(iii) The roof of the new water tower is thickly coated with pigeon droppings. The roof itself is flaking badly and may be porous. I am given to understand that the rainwater drain inlets discharge into the overflow pipe inside the tower. Should the drain inlets be choked with ice, snow or by any other means, or should the overflow pipe not be functioning properly, the washing into the tank of mass pollution could take place. The six goose-neck vents to the tanks of the new tower have no protection to the inlets and while it is unlikely that birds would attempt to enter them the possibility cannot be ruled out. One of the wooden covers to the entrances to the tank is not lead covered and bird droppings could be washed through the joints of the woodwork by rainfall. The opening in the summit of the old water tower should be protected so as to keep out both birds and their droppings. With the exception of the need for chlorination and the need for the destruction of the pigeons these are engineering matters which no doubt are already receiving the attention of the water engineer.

Bacteriological Examination of Public Water Supplies.

Date.	Place of Sampling.	Probable Probable		Classn.	Remarks
		Coliform	faecal coli.		
		per 100ml.	per 100ml.		
14.1.53	South Street.	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	Manor Road.	0	1		do.
do.	Pasture Road.	0	1		do.
do.	Western Road.	0	1		do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	0	1		do.
13.5.53	Pollington Waterworks.	0	1		do.
do.	do.	0	1		do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	0	1		do.
do.	Bridge Street.	0	1		do.
do.	North Street.	0	1		do.
23.6.53	Grosvenor Avenue.	0	1		do.
do.	Bridge Street.	0	1		do.
do.	South Street.	0	1		do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	0	1		do.
do.	Hook Road.	0	1		do.
22.7.53	Marshfield Road.	0	1		do.
do.	Pasture Road	2	0		Suspicious.
do.	Murham Avenue.	3	0		do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	8	3		Unsatis.

Date.	Place of Sampling.	Probable	Probable	M. of H.	Classn.	Remarks
		Coliform	faecal coli.			
		per 100ml.	per 100ml.			
29.7.53	Pasture Road.	5	1			Unsatis.
do.	Stanhope Street.	3	3			do.
do.	Bridge Street.	13	5			do.
2.9.53	Murham Avenue.	0	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	South Street.	3	1			Unsatis.
do.	Pasture Road.	3	2			do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	13	5			do.
30.9.53	Murham Avenue.	0	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	South Street.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Hook Road.	5	5			Unsatis.
do.	North Street.	8	8			do.
5.10.53	Hook Road.	3	1			do.
do.	Pasture Road.	8	3			do.
do.	Colonel's Walk.	8	3			do.
do.	Fountayne Street.	11	7			do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	25	1			do.
6.10.53	Pollington Waterworks.	0	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	do.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Bartholomew Avenue.	0	0	1		do.
14.10.53	Pollington Waterworks.	0	0	1		do.
do.	do.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	90	90			Unsatis.
20.10.53	Pollington Waterworks.	0	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	do.	0	0	1		do.
do.	West Cowick.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Snaith.	1	0	1		do.
do.	Rawcliffe.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Rawcliffe Road.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Rising Main, New					
	Water Tower.	3	2			Unsatis.
do.	do.	8	1			do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	5	0			do.
21.10.53	Outer Tank, New					
	Water Tower.	35	13			do.
do.	do.	20	14			do.
do.	Inner Tank, New					
	Water Tower.	25	5			do.
do.	do.	13	3			do.
do.	Old Water Tower.	25	5			do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	25	1			do.
do.	Market Hall.	13	8			do.
do.	Victoria Street.	25	3			do.
do.	Hook Road.	5	3			do.
do.	Cemetery.	14	0			do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	3	1			do.
26.10.53	Bridge Street.	1	1			do.
do.	Sewage Pumping Station.	0	0	1		H. Satis.
do.	Centenary Road.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Park Avenue.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Kent Road.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Seavy Road.	0	0	1		do.
do.	South Street.	0	0	1		do.
do.	Cemetery.	4	0			Unsatis.
do.	Dempster Avenue.	8	0			do.

Date.	Place of Sampling.	Probable Coliform per 100ml.	Probable faecal coli. per 100ml.	M. of H. Classn.	Remarks
26.10.53	Limetree Avenue.	8	1		Unsatis.
do.	Bank End.	13	0		do.
do.	Market Hall	13	1		do.
4.11.53	Shaftesbury Avenue.	0	0	1	H. Satis.
do.	Oxford Road.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Seavy Road.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Hook Road.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	0	0	1	do.
18.11.53	Cheviot Avenue.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Bartholomew Avenue.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Hook Road.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Stanhope Street.	0	0	1	do.
9.12.53	South Street.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Shaftesbury Avenue.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Western Road.	0	0	1	do.
do.	Hook Road.	1	0		Unsatis.
do.	Stanhope Street.	3	0		do.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

	1.	2.
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Taste	Normal	Normal
Smell	None	None
Reaction pH	7.6	7.7

Expressed as parts per million.

Chlorides, expressed as chlorine	22	24
Nitrites	... none.	trace.
Lead, etc.	... none.	none.
Hardness (Soap Test), Total	163	220
do. Temporary	31	92
do. Permanent	132	128
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (4 hrs.)	0.081	0.081
Free ammonia	0.000	0.010
Albuminoid ammonia	0.006	0.008

Remarks (1) taken 14.10.53 — satisfactory.
(2) taken 15.5.53 — satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Water from Public Swimming Baths

The water in the swimming pool at the public baths is constantly changing. The treatment for purification consists of filtration, aeration and chlorination. During the swimming season twelve samples of water were submitted for examination with the following results:—

July 1st.	Two samples	— highly satisfactory.
July 6th	do.	— not satisfactory.
July 22nd	do.	— not satisfactory.
July 29th	do.	— highly satisfactory.
Sept. 2nd	do.	— highly satisfactory.
Sept. 30th	do.	— highly satisfactory.

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FOOD PREMISES.

Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	1
Meat shops and butchers' preparation rooms	...	...	...	32
Bakehouses	...	...	...	24
Provision shops	...	...	...	182
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	30
Hotel, cafe and school kitchens	...	...	...	20
Licensed premises and eating houses	...	...	...	22
Dairies	...	...	...	9
Ice cream factories	...	...	...	5

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

All animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse are first stunned with the cash captive bolt pistol. Slaughtermen's licences are only issued to experienced slaughtermen known to the department. During the year 25 licences were issued.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Typical Pre-Control Year.

Year.	Bovines.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
1938	1620	38	2665	3311	7634

During Period of Control.

Year.	Bovines.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
1940	2733	61	3493	13692	19979
1	2426	132	1365	8270	12193
2	2859	164	377	6006	9406
3	2684	805	323	6003	9815
4	3264	925	950	5491	10630
5	3173	905	1245	6165	11488
6	2243	865	392	11074	14574
7	2225	555	183	7119	10082
8	2170	460	292	6384	9306
9	2276	394	652	7880	11202
1950	2802	427	1224	7878	12331
1	2742	382	1818	6338	11280
2	2730	375	2362	9414	14881
3	2643	214	4537	9319	16713
Total					
14 Years.	36,970	6,664	19,213	111,033	173,880
Average					
per Year.	2,641	476	1,372	7,931	12,434

CATTLE MARKET 1953.

Month.	Bovines.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
January	... 112	18	409	300	839
February	... 149	12	250	599	1010
March	... 429	14	276	258	977
April	... 816	5	196	310	1327
May	... 571	4	493	141	1209
June	... 138	6	296	853	1293
July	... 342	3	365	330	1040
August	... 626	7	322	657	1612
September	... 497	7	238	598	1340
October	... 220	27	280	373	900
November	... 59	16	263	521	859
December	... 50	8	244	64	366
Totals for Year.	... 4009	127	3632	5004	12772

SLAUGHTERHOUSE 1953.

Month.	Bovines.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
January	... 173	34	410	856	1473
February	... 132	18	392	633	1175
March	... 131	19	340	519	1009
April	... 236	16	553	622	1427
May	... 185	5	369	253	812
June	... 57	6	235	842	1140
July	... 272	7	194	842	1315
August	... 363	12	221	843	1439
September	... 419	15	269	1252	1955
October	... 330	36	541	1311	2218
November	... 195	27	592	804	1618
December	... 150	19	421	542	1132
Total for Year.	... 2643	214	4537	9319	16713

MEAT CONDEMNED—TUBERCULOSIS.

	Beasts.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.
Full Carcases	... 13	15	1	3
Hindquarters	... 4	1		
Forequarters	... 6	1		
Parts of Carcases (specify)				
Heads and Tongues	... 145	53		127
Lungs	... 156	92		10
Hearts	... 4	5		8
Livers	... 32	23		8
Kidneys	... 3	7		
Mesenteries	... 12	11		
Intestines	... 12	11		
Stomachs	... 10	11		
Spleens	... 10	5		
Diaphragms	... 6	3		
Udders	...	18		
Tails	...			
Beef (pounds weight)	... 56			

Meat Condemned—Conditions other than Tuberculosis.

Full Carcases Condemned.

Cause of Condemnation.	Beasts.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Emaciation, pathological ...				1	1
Jaundice ...				4	
Mastitis, acute septic ...		1			
Metritis, acute septic ...		5			
Odour ...				3	
Oedema, generalised ...		3		14	15
Peritonitis, acute ,diffuse, septic	2	2		1	
Percarditis, acute septic ...	1	1		4	
Pneumonia, acute septic ...				4	1
Pyæmia, including joint-ill		1	1	1	4
Septicæmia or toxæmia ...	1			3	3
Swine erysipelas, acute ...				5	
Uraemia ...			1		
Moribund ...		1		2	5

Offals Condemned.

Cause of Condemnation.	Beasts.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Heads and tongues, actinomycosis	8				
Abscesses ...	2			1	
Cysticercus bovis ...	20				
Lungs, cysts ...	38		1	56	43
Abscesses ...	8			3	2
Pleurisy ...			4	123	
Pneumonia ...				21	6
Adhesions ...		2	1	3	
Hearts , cysticercus bovis ...	2				
Pericarditis ...	2				
Livers , flukes ...	184				5
Part Livers, flukes ...	96				
Abscesses ...	95				
Cysts ...	20				
Angioma ...	23				
Cirrhosis ...	1			151	
Necrosis ...	2			142	
Degeneration ...	7	2	1	15	17
Melanosis ...	2		1		
Hepatitis ...			1	102	
Cysts ...				45	
Udders, mastitis ...		5			
Kidneys, nephritis ...				6	

1 forequarter beef—bruised; 1 hindquarter beef—blood tumour; 1 flank beef—tumour; hindquarters of veal—bruised; 4 hindquarters of pork—bruised; 1 forequarter of pork—abscess; 1 flank of pork—abscess; 1 chine of pork—abscess; 40 lbs. pork—medicine taint.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known ...	2299	344	214	9319	4537
Number inspected ...	2299	344	214	9319	4537
All diseases except tuber- culosis : Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	14	2	29	48
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	509	10	6	73	689
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	22.2	7.0	3.7	1.09	14.0
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned...	13	15	1	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	236	98	2	—	119
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ...	10.8	32.8	1.4	—	2.6

SURRENDERED FOOD.

The following articles of food were voluntarily surrendered by tradesmen as unfit for human consumption because of unsoundness or damage which made them unmarketable.

Tinned Fruits:—

Apples 43, apricots 11, blackcurrants 2, cherries 38, damsons 4, figs 2, fruit salad 4, grapes 1, greengages 8, grapefruit 15, gooseberries 16, mangos 2, peaches 21, plums 116, pineapple 29, prunes 4, oranges 4, pears 25, raspberries 2, rhubarb 1, strawberries 16.

Tinned Vegetables:—

Beans 63, peas 88, tomatoes 219, spaghetti 1, swedes 4.

Tinned Fish:—

capefish 2, crab 8, crayfish 1, fishcakes 37, pilchards 6, lobster 2, salmon 5, shrimps 6, sardines 5.

Tinned Meats:—

Beef 13, ham 10, luncheon meat 4, meat loaf 18, meat paste 1, pork 28, steak 12, tongue 8, rabbit 4, veal 24.

Miscellaneous Foods:— (containers of)

Barley 31, cake mixture 16, coffee 1, cheese 4, cream 8, groats 21, milk 229, mincemeat 1, mustard 1, jam 3, marmalade 1, macaroni 1, puddings 5, pickles 1, sauce 4, soup 7, salad cream 1, ovaltine 1, ryvita 3.

Cooked Meats, various: 175 lbs. Sausage 386 lbs. Cheese 29 lbs.

Other Foods:—

Bacon 3 lbs., cake 21½ lbs., toffees 13¼ lbs., crabs 1 box, rabbits 4, chickens 13, pork pies 35, chicken cutlets 48, scotch eggs 48, eggs 3, tea 1¾ lbs.

MILK

Premises coming under the supervision of authorities other than the Local Authority are :—

Milk Treatment Plants (Pasteurising)	1
Cow Sheds (Milk Producers)	3

Premises coming under the supervision of the Local Authority are:-

Milk Distributors (including dairymen)	36
Dairies and Dairymen	9

43 samples of milk were taken and submitted for laboratory examination with the following results:—

- (a) 13 samples of raw milk satisfied a Methylene Blue Reduction Test and 3 samples failed.
- (b) 4 samples of raw milk submitted to a biological test for the presence of tuberculosis were negative.
- (c) 18 samples of pasteurised milk satisfied both the Methylene Blue Test and the Phosphatase Test, and none failed these tests.
- (d) 5 samples of sterilised milk satisfied the Turbidity Test.

The 3 samples of raw milk which failed the test were all from the same producer in the adjoining rural district, otherwise the cleanliness and efficient heat treatment of the local milk supplies is very satisfactory.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM AND ICED LOLLIPOPS.

Fifty-nine (59) premises are registered in all but the manufacture of ice cream is carried out in only five (four hot-mix and one cold-mix process) and the manufacture of lollipops in only three. At the remaining fifty-one the ice cream or lollipops are supplied wholesale by the large reputable firms.

ICE CREAM AND ICED LOLLIPOPS.

24 samples of ice cream were submitted for laboratory examination with the following results:—

Produced in Goole—	5 Grade I, 2 grade II, 2 grade III.
Produced outside Goole—	3 Grade I, 7 grade II, 5 grade III.
Total	— 8 Grade I, 9 grade II, 7 grade III.
% of total	— 33.3% 37.5% 29.2%.

After the excellent results in previous years these results are very disappointing and more frequent sampling will be resorted to in the 1954 season.

27 samples of ice-lollipops were submitted for laboratory examination with the following results:—

Produced in Goole	— 8 satisfactory. 4 unsatisfactory.
Produced outside Goole	— 12 satisfactory. 3 unsatisfactory.
Total	— 20 satisfactory. 7 unsatisfactory.
% of total	— 74% 26%

These results are unsatisfactory also and closer supervision and more sampling will be carried out in the 1954 season.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

During the year 53 complaints were received regarding rats and 16 complaints regarding mice. No special organisation has been established for dealing with rodents, but men are borrowed from the Highways Department as the need arises and all work is done under the immediate supervision of one of the Inspectors. Where there are infestations of mice the occupiers of the premises (chiefly dwellinghouses) are asked to co-operate with the department by the setting of a sufficient number of suitable break-back traps and the use of a suitable poison (a dry mixture of flour $18\frac{1}{2}$ parts, sugar 1 part, zinc phosphide $\frac{1}{2}$ part). Baits of about one teaspoonful of this mixture are laid in several places where the mice are running and usually all but the most stubborn infestations can be cured within a matter of ten days. Occupiers who attempt to deal with either rat or mice infestations without the assistance or advice of the department nearly all make the same mistakes—they use too few traps and they use poisons which are repellant without an initial prebaiting with an unpoisoned base. Rat infestations in private property are dealt with by the departmental staff by the methods which have been devised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in all cases, although not always at the first attempt, with success. The introduction of the new poison Warfarin has made it possible to have a fair measure of success with the most difficult of infestations.

AIRMYN WOOD REFUSE TIP.

All domestic and trade refuse is normally disposed of by tipping at Airmyrn Wood, situated about one and a half miles from the centre of the town but in the Goole Rural District. For several reasons the efficient treatment of the tip for the destruction of rats is difficult:—the tip is a large one covering an area of more than seventeen acres; a large part of the tip is more or less constantly on fire and is dangerous to walk on; much of the surface is an almost impenetrable thicket of scrub, brambles, barbed wire and other junk deposited by unauthorised persons; the face of the tip around a greater part of the perimeter is high, steep and unstable; covering material for the tip cannot be readily obtained in this district so that the working face of the tip cannot be sealed as early as it should be so that colonies of rats get well established in large numbers at a very early stage in the tipping process very close to the current tipping points, which are bad to bait because the contours change daily. The tip was treated in April with sausage rusk as the base bait and zinc phosphide as the poison. On the first day 855 holes were baited and on the second day 980. On the third day the poison was laid and the two succeeding days the runs were filled in. Although the number of dead rats found in the open was not large experience shows that by the large amount of bait taken many hundreds of rats must have been killed. This treatment cost £30—bait £11 poison £3, labour £16. A further treatment of the tip was given in November with the same bait and poison. 323 baits were laid on the first day and 411 on the second, poison bait being laid on the third day. 206 bodies were picked up but this would be only a small proportion of the number actually killed as much poison was taken. This was followed up in December by another treatment using arsenic as the poison. Baits

were laid at 433 points on the first day and 314 on the second, poisoning taking place on the third. While baiting was taking place very few live rats were seen but large numbers of dead rats and it became obvious that the treatment in November had been more successful than was even thought at that time as dead rats not previously picked up were found all over the tip. Although between the treatments in April and October a bull-dozer had been used to level off and consolidate the worst features of the tip, it is still difficult to treat because of fire which sets definite limits on what is safe and practicable. The ground is misleadingly unsafe so that the inspector supervising the work and the men doing it even while exercising great care had narrow escapes from burns. Owing to the numerous physical difficulties a "pick-up" of the dead rats was not attempted but it was felt that the work had been well worth while.

SEWERS.

The recommendations and methods devised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the destruction of rodents in sewers are followed in detail. During June a routine treatment was given to those sections of the sewers which were found to be infested at the last treatment in 1952. 33 manholes in the West, North and North East Wards were baited but without any takes at all. 30 manholes in the Central and East Wards were baited with takes in 15 which were then baited with bread mash and arsenic. A further treatment was undertaken in November when 96 manholes spread over the whole of the sewer system excluding Old Goole were baited. Baits were taken in 12 manholes in the Central and East Wards and these were then poison baited. The result of the treatment cannot be estimated.

GENERAL.

Complaints of rats always merit a careful investigation. It is not considered sufficient merely to destroy the rats but an attempt is always made to find the mode of entry and to remedy any structural defects which may exist such as defective drains, fallpipes connected direct to drains, stoppers missing from drain rodding eyes, defective sub/floor ventilation, defective yard surfaces, ill-fitting manhole covers etc. etc. Badly built and sited pig and poultry houses are of course a common cause of infestations. The resources of the department are always available to occupiers, all we ask is their willing co-operation. All complaints made during the year have been satisfactorily dealt with.

RAINFALL AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

A rain-gauge is kept by the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive at the offices in Stanhope Street. A combined rain-gauge and atmospheric-pollution recorder is kept at the Child Welfare Centre, Bartholomew Avenue. Another rain-gauge is kept at the Corporation Waterworks, Pollington about eleven miles distant from Goole. The following table shows the measurement of rainfall recorded at each of these gauges and also the weight of solid matter deposited in tons per square mile as recorded by the gauge at Bartholomew Avenue.

Month.	Rainfall in inches.			Solids Dep. in tons per sq.ml. Welfare Centre
	Welfare Centre.	Docks Offices.	Pollington Waterworks.	
January	... 0.64	0.69	0.47	8.43
February	... 1.59	1.59	1.28	16.34
March	... 0.40	0.37	0.35	7.39
April	... 1.65	1.73	1.46	11.28
May	... 1.97	2.43	1.02	8.25
June	... 3.30	3.35	0.95	8.43
July	... 1.97	2.30	2.10	12.04
August	... 2.92	3.30	2.94	12.69
September	... 1.59	1.69	0.84	8.01
October	... 2.02	1.62	1.71	10.18
November	... 1.54	1.63	1.31	8.74
December	... 1.22	1.32	0.88	10.42
Totals.	... 20.81 ins.	22.02 ins.	15.31 ins.	122.20 tons

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL AND SHADE TEMPERATURES RECORDED AT GOOLE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1953

Rain gauge :—Diameter of Funnel at Top : 5 inches.
Height of Top above ground : 1 foot.
Height of Ground above M.S.L. : 18 feet.

(Mr. R. Buttery of the British Transport Commission, Humber Ports Goole, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars).

		No. of days Greatest Maximum Minimum Mean with .01" fall in Reading Reading Monthly or more 24 hours. during during Temp. recorded. month. month.		Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
Total Inches.	Days.						
January 69	10	.21	53	27	38.9		
February ... 1.59	10	.75	58	28	41.		
March 37	5	.14	66	30	44.5		
April ... 1.73	14	.4	64	37	44.		
May ... 2.43	11	.78	82	40	57.23		
June ... 3.35	13	1.36	79	44	59.7		
July ... 2.30	21	.49	78	52	62.1		
August ... 3.30	15	.59	90	52	62.9		
September ... 1.69	9	.60	72	42	58.7		
October ... 1.62	14	.47	68	36	49.6		
November ... 1.63	9	.6	57	33	47.0		
December ... 1.32	17	.35	57	31	44.5		
22.02							

Average rainfall for past 40 years — 24.927 inches.

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